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Vational Democratic Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTICKY. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

> JOSEPH LANE. OF OREGON. ELECTORAL TICKET:

For the State at Large. LANDON C. HAYNES, of Washington. W. C. WHITTHORNE, of Maury. For the Congressional Bistricts.

A. G. WATKINS, of Jefferson, II JAMES D. THOMAS, of Claiborne, IV THOMAS B. MURRAY, of Warren. V WM. B. BATE, of Sumper. VI GEORGE GANTT, of Maury, VII N. N. COX, of Perry, VIII ANDREW EWING, of Davidson, IX J. D. C. ATKINS, of Henry, X H. S. BRADFORD, of Haywood.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1860. INSTRAD OF BREADING UP THE UNION, WE INTERD TO STRENTING

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER!

UNION & AMERICAN **BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE**

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THE UNION AND AMERICAN. III Please get up Clute, and send up the Names and Cash as having been ratified in the second Congress. early as possible. Address,

J. O. GRIFFITH & CO.,

question, the issue, in this canvasa is purely and simply confederation, that received the Territory, nor that not poetry itself; they constitute the colors which question, the issue, in this canvasa is purely and simply one of State rights and State equality. He further sees that these who deny the doctrine of State rights and the confederacy, the word-painter uses in his art, but the picture of a slave in the territories might be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, that these who deny the doctrine of State rights and the rights are rights and the rights and the rights are rights are rights and the rights are rights are rights and the rights are rights State equality are the real disunionists as they are contributing to advance a policy which must inevitably an named as constituting the only class as subjects poet's mind, this is the picture, this the poem; if this lead to a dissolution of the Union or cause the peo-At this period the slave states were in a minority, he position of uncivilized, immoral inferiors. It cannot be denied that it is, in a greater or less degree. which made the number even, but now the scales that fanatic spirit which denounces the Constitution seemed about to tern in favor of the south, and the is essentially sublime and beautiful. Now in our judgas "a covenant with death and a league with hell," most stremous efforts were put in force to keep the ment this cannot be said of the leading idea in the "a political sin," "a moral gangrene," that drives the political balance, and the equality of the States poetical if conceived in a poetical spirit. The test the masses of the North to maintain that the South- has never esased. The South in yielding up her of this is, are our thoughts on death elevated or deern man shall be excluded with his property from the rights in 1784, and again in 1820 has only whetted graded by the perusal; alas! every thing in this ommon territories and they be devoted entirely and the appetite of aggrandizement, but she did not poem tends to our regarding it in the most degraded, ssaries of abolitionism. Unless we then and does not now, wish to keep any territory the institution of slavery morally, politically, social- stop the march of "FRESDON." The same spirit that agricultural interests not of this nation alone but for the sake of justice and harmony, but she sees no tution with the citizens of the Northern States, the | Southern spirit-confident that her demands for her further aggressions, the further success of that naked rights, supported by all the action of the fanaticism, whether it be much or little, can government, recognized until lately by every State but have a disastrous effect upon our future and every Territory, will alone command the repeace and prosperity. The listless and the reckless spect of the North, and keep her own people satismay, for party purposes, endeavor to influence the | fied with the Union. On the other hand she sees no try, he who cherishes our Constitution and the zation of the world is dependent on her productions. ciates our institutions, will in these perilous of liberty, is aimed at human progress, and that the times banish party prejudices and seek for princi- force of the blow falling upon the most delicate, ple. Anti-slavery is intolerant and aggressive. yet the most important part of the Constitution, SCHNER and LOVETOF, and all of that class, would have will render its guarantees impotent for good;

Garrison and Frien Douglas. But to-day, Suscess al majority; destroy all the balances of power, and Lovesoy are among the chiefs of the tribe. and with them all constitutional freedom. A correspondent of the Patriot, speaking of those They are invited to address the regular associations of their Republican brothers, and their infamous who attended the Opposition meeting at Hampshire documents by the Republican National Executive for Documents are for Bell in preference to Breckin-Committee. Anti-slavery being aggressive and intolerant, can its progress be stayed by yielding in for Douctas will prefer BELL to Basckingings, or they the least to its demands, or by open and avowed in- would not throw away their votes on Dougtas, action? No. It is bold and defiant, and must be when it directly benefits Brita. We yesterday heard an "enthused" member of the Opposition beseechcan be subdued by the determined eye of in calling a friend of he could not go for Brill, to go for gence. The unblenched cheek and steady gaze of a Dougtas "as the next best man for the South." In this connection let the Democracy remember that throne, and turn thousands who are now his minions a prominent member of the Opposition in this city prosands are there in the South who are willing, for ORGAN here. the sake of peace, to admit that the constitutional

been regarded a few years ago as raving maniaes. reduce State rights to a meaningless name; cen-

They would have been esteemed as we now esteem | traine the government in the hands of a section-

posed to give five hundred botlars to start a Douglas Let it be remembered that John Forstrit, of Ala., a Douglas leader, in his Philadelphia speech

doctrine of Southern equality in the Territories is "an abstraction;" who are willing to yield to the Territorial Legislature the right to abolish or to ex-

clude slavery from the territories; who are willing and that is the Bell and Ecerett party. Let it be remembered that Judge HENDERSON, of may hereafter do so, that the territorial legislature Mo., a Docutas leader, and candidate for Congress, has no such power, then it may by "unfriendly legisthe other day said : I come not before you for the purpose of deceiv-

ands who favor inaction for the purpose of pacifying ing, disrupting, or breaking up the American or any the anti-slavery sentiment, for fear of arousing it to other organization; I say, stand to your colors, and if you WON'T ELECT DOUGLAS, THEN FIGHT FOR BELL AND EVERETT. They are good men. I have not forgotten the time when the cry rang in the past have brought us no peace. The right I went through the district and deand duty of the National Legislature to abolish or exclude slavery from the territories and opposition

to the admission of any other slave State is unhesitatingly advanced as the basis of the Black Republi can organization. In April last one of the members at Harrisburg, Penn., a few days since, said : of the party introduced into Congress the following presurble and resolution which received the support | the Breckinridge and Douglas wings, and express the desire to see Lincoln or any other Republicans elected President, rather than Hon. John C. Breckinridge; which sentiment elicited enthusiastic applause. ing of persons as property, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our politi-

cai system, and is notoriously a reproach to our Aberdeen said:
country throughout the civilized world, and a seive a large vote in the South, if not a majority Resolved. That the Committee on Judiciary be in- BUT IF WE BEE THAT WE ARE MISTAKEN IN OUR OPINION structed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill giving freedom to every human being, and interdicting slavery wherever Congress has the power | we shall give then our suppose, and true The A Pair of Spectacles for Cross-eyed Peo-

PRIESES OF DOUGLAS TO FOLLOW SUIT Ratification in DeKaib.

In the language of the resolution passed at our Demogratic State convention in January last, we SETTIVILLE July 14th, 1860. Editors of the Union and American. That the Federal Government has no power to We have one of the most enthysiastic Democratic interfere with slavery in the States; nor to introluce or exclude it from the Territories, and no duty Retification meeting in Smithville to day that AND FREE-SPOREN IN honest convictions. to perform in relation thereto, but to protect the rights ever was held in this county. The whole town is THEIR DENUNCIATIONS Nushrille Banner, July 17 labor; these dulies it cannot withhold without a rigidion crowded with people, wild with excitement for OF DOUGLAS AND BRECKENBERG and LANE. There never was as much Is there a man in the South who controverts this enthusiasm manifested in this county as there is for Hay 25, doctrine! If not, let us, at least, give it an em- BERGKINRIDGE and LANE, except in the Pola canvass. The whole mass of people are just preparing to take up the line of march to the house of Mr. J. J. Gowes We publish to-day copious extracts from the peach of Mr. Busckiskings before the months of this place, where the ladies of Smithville are to present the Democracy with a flag. speech of Mr. Buscuskings before the members of

Anti-slavery in Congress, and in the Territoric his election by them to the U. S. Senate. His views Legislatures, would exclude us from the territory of as to the power of Northern Squatters to drive the which we are joint owners, in defiance of our concitizens of the South from the common territories stitutional rights as decided by the Supreme Court, are clearly expressed. We hope that those of our We make war upon this species of sectionalism, readers who have heard Mr. Bazzkixsidde charged whether advocated by friend or foe. Names do not with having favored Squatter Sovereignty will read | deceive the people, and they will see, that this unhis emphatical refutation of that charge in the ex- just, illiberal exclusion of the South from the conmon Territories of the Union, is really the fell spirit of Disunion, that seeks the destruction of the

tracts from his speech which we publish to-day. That the real question to be decided in this canwas is, shall territories, purchased by the tell
blood and money of the South, be opened for the consisting of President and Vicejoyment and occupation of her citizens!

Ecop it Before the People.

That the true Democracy are for the maintenance

That the true Democracy are for the committee of that the Fowler commits the great the prophe who composes the organization of the constitution.

That the true Democracy are for the people of the constitution.

That the true decided in this can dequate the people who composes the organization of the constitution of the constitution.

That the true Democracy are for the maintenance of the people who composes the organization of the people who composes the organization of the constitution of the people who composes the organization of the people who composes the people who composes the organization of the people who composes the people who composes the organization of the people who composes the organization of the people who composes the people who compose Keep it Before the People, joyment and occupation of her citizens? That the true Democracy are for the maintenance of our equality. Equal rights, no exclusive privileges, is our glorious, time-honored motto.

Col. Bradford, the discretal candidate of the Opposition for the first district, declines on account of position for the first district, declines on account of private business.

Over \$50,000 towards reimbursing the Government of the government of the form of slavery out of Congress. Its agitation of the continually. In the breat has only been productive of continually. In the continually affairs, I can see no notife to the state of the Congression of the Congressi

phatic endorsement at the ballot box.

the Kentucky legislature in December last, just after

The real issue is no longer a delatable question by Relias Wilnest Griswold, and notices of his Life and Genius by N. P. Willia and J. E. Levell. The works of Pon are voluminous considering be brought to bear against the admission of any new slave States into the Union? All minor differences that he died at the age of thirty-eight, and may be are overshadowed by the vast importance that this classified as poetical, scientific, romantic, critical proposition assumes, when it is taken into serious and humorous; The order of their merit we con consideration, and its bearings upon the destiny of sider to be that in which we have arranged them.

our country calmly surveyed. One fact is apparent | We shall only have space to notice those by which in looking over the ground occupied by all of the he is best known, his poetical works. parties since the formation of the Government, The poems if not the best of his works are at least that is, that the current of popular opinion in the the best known. We select as a type of his genius in

creased and increasing powers being granted to the federal government; circumstances, it is true, have This poem may be considered as combining two favored this general bent of the public mind, the of Pon's great characteristics, the morbid melannecessities of party, the necessities of government, choly which enters into every thing he said, wrote and new and untried fields of political action. and did, and his extraordinary command of rythmi-An other fact in opposition to this is as palpable; | cal expression. So far as his writings are subjecthat the Southern States have opposed foot by foot live, that is so far as the feelings, experience, in all advances in this direction whenever danger was short, the personality of the author enter into them, and obey the instructions of the State, I shall be breatened to the Constitution. In looking over the a bitter, gloomy, despairing spirit is their character- ready to give back the trust confided to my hands. debates in the early periods of the government, duristic-a sorrow into which no hope enters, a regret Court of the United States on every question within ing the ten years of the Confederated Congress, and which clings around its objects, cherishing all assowhile the Constitution was being formed and established—the same facts are prominent—the North falls association and light which might, cheer its grief, its aspect from any light which might, cheer its grief, with my convictions. I approve the opinion of the powers, the South esteems such a government as essentially dangerous to the liberties of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people, as represented and guaranteed in the average of the people of the peo as represented and guaranteed in the sovereignty of the States.

The North did not, the South did fear a too powerful federal government. The North has been agreesive ever since the South or the state, and there is scarcely a charnel house of human hopes and affections, and members of the General Assembly who has not regressive ever since; the South on the defensive. Upon questions of slight moment but involving principle the South has had to take her stand to stay for ple the South has had to take her stand to stay for the moment the tide of federal usurpation.

To approve the opinion of the question of Territorial would seem to settle the question of Territorial Sovereignty, as I think will presently appear. A discern the heavenward aspect of the same cloud below of the action of Congress on the Territorial seems to settle the question of the presently appear. ruption of the Democratic party, are the natural arching bow of hope. He contemplates death only in consequences of the war of the North mon the consequences of the war of the North upon the South, and if the Northern party should be success. South, and if the Northern party should be success- can look beyond the grave. This we are conscious ful over the ruins of both the old parties, it would may be called bigotry-but bigotry consists not in hardly be disposed to change the issue, made with holding the truth, but in holding it malignantly, unvery doubtful prospects of success; it would charitably; what we have said is said in pity not in

' Sorrow for its lost Lenore,' Keeping our attection steadily on this fixed policy of the North, let us see what light is to be had from | can hear no more cheering answer to its longing than the past, and what hope there is in a Doconas policy, the Raven's reiterated-

which is bowed in

peace after the first victory.

ssue.

But assuming that this special idea of a lasting, abolition or quasi-abolition party asserted the right monotonous, inconsolable grief is the object to be and duty of Congress sexclude slavery from the " NEVERMORE." that consists in an endeavor to dodge an inevitable tory to the Congress of the confederation, the idea expressed, the success with which words and measthe Congress would, by its protection, facilitate the settlement of it, which up to this time had attracted long drawn monotone of slow trochaics, the little attention, the tide of congress, and place it little attention—the tide of emigration at that time frequent reiteration of mournful refrains, where it could no longer disturb the public tranquilbeing wholly directed to the country southwest of the country southwest of the country southwest of the country southwest of the desponding fall of the melody distracted the country and threatened the public of the country and threatened the public country and threatened the country and threatened the country and threatened the public country and threatened the country and th Ohio river. The influence of her leading men was given to the proposition from the first to exclude slavery, as it was thought by this means that the emigration from the North would be encouraged; of sound in the 'tapping, tapping' of the raven, all containing among other features, the such, however, was not the immediate effect. The these touches of art combine to produce in one that it was the intention of Congress neither to legsouthwest continued the favored land, until the emi-gration from Europe into the Eastern States forced short poem the most perfect thing as a work of art islate slavery into those Territories nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free that the English language has ever produced. One gration from Europe into the Eastern States forced that the English language has ever produced. One to form and regulate their domestic institutions in the inhabitants to seek a home in the west as labor grieves that a sweeter and holier strain cannot make their domestic institutions of

became unprofitable in any vocation of life.

its way into the funeral movements of the sympholic became unprofitable in any vocation of life.

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its way into the funeral movements of the sympholic became unprofitable in any vocation of life.

Virginia having ceded all her right to the Territo-life became unprofitable in any vocation of life. ry, it became one of the high contracting parties to the Compact of 1784 admitting it into the confederation—and the representatives of Ohio tech that the Compact of 1784 admitting it into the confederation—and the representatives of Ohio took their
seats in the Congress under the Constitution without
any formal act of admission, the ordinance of 787,

passed Pon's Raven. And if poetry were to be judged not by what the ideas are which it expresses, law for the territories. The representatives of the We see then Virginia ceding her territory unconditionally to Northern settlements, ceding her right this one work would stamp Pox as one of the great-

the concourse of sweet sounds, the adaptation of cept African staves. This question ste member of the Opposition who clearly sees that the min good. But Virginia, nor the Congress of the sound to sense, all these are the materials of poetry. is great, ennobling, then the mere artist's skill which brings it out and expresses it is a accordary merit, essential indeed to the effect, but in itself Raven; its theme is death and bereavement, the contemplation of which subject can indeed be made tain physical processes, the discontinuance of which sired to employ the Federal Government to prope leave no thought or possibility of super-natural life, and therefore no hope, no consolation, no lifting up tees of the constitution, had erected itself into a of the affections to spiritual love which should re-

In one sentence we must condense our opinion. The contemplation of mortality apart from the immortality in which it is destined to be lost, of coruption without any thought of its putting on innaterial earthly conception of the subject, and herefore never attains the exalted regions of its

ources of the English language are perhaps even nore remarkably manifested, and in which he does ment of sound as a medium of description: we allude to "The Bels." The ringing of all sorts of bells is described with a nusical expression almost credible till heard, it could only be adequately epresented by giving the 'whole poem, for which | we of course have not the space, and we will limit ourselves to the close of it in which is described the continued vibratory sound heard after a peal is

Keeping time, time, time In a sort of Runic rhyme, To the pages of the bells— Of the bells: Keeping time, time, time to a sort of Runic rayme Ty the throbbing of the bells, Of the bells, bells, bells— Of the bells, bells, bells—
To the throbbing of the bells.
Keeping time, time, time, As he knells, knells, knells, Inahappy Runie rhyms
To the tolling of the bells, Of the bells, bells, bells—
To the tolling of the bells, Of the bells, bell

To the mouning and the grouning of the bells If any one will repeat these remarkable lines, speaking more and more slowly as he approaches the close, and will then listen to the strange confusion of vibratory murmurs heard in a belfry after a loud pealing has ceased, we think he will seknowledge that never has an effect been so perfectly imitatated by the use of metrical rhythm.

But then this is merely sound imitating sound, an that by itself cannot constitute poetry; we must through this district that Beil was an Abelitionist, a Freesoller, because of his vote on the Lecompton can find in Pos nothing beyond the materials of can find in Pos nothing beyond the materials of Constitution. I went through the district and defended Ben, and Crittenden, and Douglas against poetry, the melody the rhyme, the measure, not the inspiration of poetry which imparts to the prophet Let it be remembered that Mr. Greenes, a leading spirit of the true heaven-consecrated bard his in-Douetas delegate from Maryland, in a speech made sight into the profoundest and loftiest spiritual in subordingle governments created by Congress, to meanings of those mysteries which it is his office to He bitterly opposed the idea of a union between seek behind the asterial forms in which they are embodied. In the interpretation of these lies the poet's office, he is the hierophant of nature, but to this high office Engan Pon never attained. What he might have done we know not had he lived touger and derived purification from his afflictions, but the United States, I confess that I did not anticipate We almost know that Mr. Douglas will receive as it was, the funes of earthly passion over-clouded the doctrine of unfriendly territorial legislation in rious hindrance to the progress of liberty through the vote of the Northern States, and will certainly swhatever of poetic insight might be in him, and we recognise in him at best the man who might hav

been a poet had his life been other than it was.

As far as the leaders are | Most of those Democrate oncerned here in Tennes-in Tennessee who give in se, a majority, perhaps, their adhesion to Breck-THE INDEPENDENT, THINKING invidge and Lane are in-POTERS OF THE PARTY, CON-fluenced by party lead-TINUE OH T-SPOKEN ers, in opposition to their

Three acres of market sheds, booths, stalls, &c known as West Washington Market, in New York, of a citizen in a territory thus acquired, the Court known as West Washington acceptance in the light of the light inst.

must necessarily look to the provisions and principles of the Constitution and its distribution of powers for the rules and principles by which its decision ntense, illuminating the whole lower part of the must be governed." city and bay, and endangering all the surrounding building and vessels. The loss will be from \$50,000. to \$70,000. The market people had just comment to \$70,000. The market people had just comment try to protect and guard it whenever the question ced coming in with their produce, and the long is brought before them. To which I add that every strings of market wagons added to the crowds of good citizen will admit that the decisions of the spectators and firemen, the whole lighted up by the lurid flames, comband to make a highly interesting

EX-POSTMASTER FOWLER.—The New York Tribune

Extracts from a Speech Delivered by HON, JOHN C. BRECKINGINGE, In the Hall of the House of Representatives at Franke

fort, December 21, 1850.

On Sunday, the 11th day of December, only the y before the election of Senator occurred, I reved at Washington, a letter signed by a number of members of the Legislature, asking my views touching the Dred Scott decision, territorial sovereignty, and the duty of Congress in reference to private property in the Territories. I received that letter with the profound respect due to the position and character of its authors, and if time had allow-Northern States has set constantly in favor of in- this department his best known poetical effort, ed, would have answered it before the day fixed by law for the election. Your action, however, in acvance of an answer, was an expression of confi-dence in me which I cherish with just pride. I have not for a moment thought of sheltering myself behind an election, and indeed it was of little conse nce whether the interrogatories were answered ore or after the election, for I am of that school which holds the doctrine of instructions, and when-

roperly before the courts. I was in Congress when the Missouri line was repealed. After the refusal of a majority in Congress to settle the distracting question of slavery by the extension of that line to the Pacific Ocean, which, scarcely be disposed to offer the olive branch of hate, it is said with a profound regret that the heart bnoxious as it was to the Southern States, they were willing to accept, I never would have voted for the territorial organization of Kansas and Nebraska while that onious stigma remained on the statute book. I voted cheerfully for its repeal, but without reflecting on the motives of the patriot statesmen who acquiesced in its establishment. The

containing among other features, the declaration

to the continuance of her laws over slave property, est poets of his sge—or of any age.

This did not seem as property, and major it there. This did not seem as property, and major it there. This did not seem to be denied as to any description of property exthe bill agreeing not to make it the subject of legislative conflict, inserted a provision that any question troversy, and with the understanding that whatever the judicial decision might be, it should be binding on all parties, not only by virtue of the agreement, but under the obligation of every citizen t respect the authority of the legality constituted

ourts of the country. It was under circumstances, before the question had been determined by the courts, and while the territory of Kansas was in a state of civil commotion that the country was thrown upon the Presidentia of my political friends to visit the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and to address the people; and I avail myself of this occasion to declare that in all these States I proclaimed the same principles which I have ever attered in the commo wealth of Kentucky, and am ready to utter again. It had been charged that the Democratic party de he Democratic party, not content with the guarangreat pro-slavery organization. I denied it, and delared that the national Democracy was neither a ro-slavery nor anti-slavery party, but was a constitutional party; and I repeat the declaration here to night. I argued earnestly against the renewal is Congress of agitation upon the question of slavery in the territories. By the Kansas bill the peop were left free to mould their institutions, subjecting to the constitution. How far the constitution would restrain their action in regard to private property, during the territorial condition, was a estion which by the same bill had been submitted o the Supreme Court, and it was not doubted that governments and citizens alike would respect and ey the judicial authority of the Union. So that and soon afterwards the Supreme Court of the Un

ted States decided the question which had been the ubject of legislative dispute; not indeed upon a Without following the reasoning of the court, I co tent myself with quoting the conclusion reached by hat august tribunal: "Upon these considerations, it is the opinion of the ourt that the act of Congress which prohibited a tizen from holding or owning property kind in the territories of the United States north of the line therein mentioned, is not warranted in the

tred Scott himself, nor any of his family, were he intention of becoming a permanent resident." Again: "The powers over person and property, d which we speak, are not only not granted to Co gress, but are in express terms denied, and they are orbidden to exercise them; and this prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are genera and extend to the whole territory over which the constitution gives it power to legislate, including hose portions of it remaining under territorial gov ernment, as well as that covered by States. It is otal absence of power every where within the dominions of the United States, and places the citizens of a territory, so far as those rights are conerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly wight attempt under the pleas of implied or incidental powers. And if Congress itself cannot do thisif it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal violate the provisions of the constitution.

ernment-it will be admitted, we presume, that could not authorize a territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established by its authority, to The court drew no distinction between slaves and ther property. The distinctions drawn by some fereign writers have nothing to do with our political system. Our government rests, not on the speculations of philanthropic writers, but on the plain fan-guage of a written constitution. Hence, we are not o look to the supposed analogies of the laws of naions, but are to regard the Constitution alone, of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great which is the written expression of the respectively that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at lage, rose out of the depths of their national abasetive powers of the government, and of the rights of the States and the people. The rights of person and property, and the absence of power in Congress or all such pretended compromises, when made destroy or impair them are much enlarged upon and enforced throughout the opinion, the whole tone and spirit of which second with the extracts already

The fact that neither Congress hot designs to the fact that neither Congress hot designs the confiscate in a territory, private property, having been judicially determined by the highest court in "Free labor has at last apprehended its rights and "Free labor has at last apprehended its rights and the United States, I confess that I did not anticipate the doctrine of unfrequily territorial legislation in regard to African slaves. It has no warrant from the Constitution, if we recognize the highest judicial its destiny, and is organizing itself to assume the government of the Republic. It will henceforth meet you beldly and resolutely here. (Washington;) it will meet you everywhere, in the territories and In another part of the same opinion, the Suprema

peaking of the acquisition of territory, they prowing language wing isoguage:
"And whatever the political department of government shall recognize as within the limits of the nited States, the judicial department is also bound to recognize and administer in it the laws of the United States, so far as they apply, and to maintain in the territory the authority and rights of the gov-ernment; and also the personal rights and rights of property of individual citizens, as secured by the Constitution. All we mean to say on this point is, that as there is no express regulation in the Consti-

tution defining the power which the General Gov-

rament may exercise over the person or property

So that in regard to every description of property, neluding slaves, recognized and regarded by the Constitution, it is the duty of the courts of the coun courts within their appropriate sphere must be sustained and enforced. In compon with many public gress."

men, I hold that the existing machinery of our gavepriment is adequate to execute the decisions of the gour fathers founded? Remember that these principles are not possibly to Mr. Seward; with some when a decision of a competent court on a question marked exceptions, they are the principles of the of private right is likely to fail for want of adequate Senators and Representatives of that party in Con-

before Congress. No Southern Senstor or Reprebefore Congress. No Southern Senator of Representative proposes legislation upon it. No complete the violated rights comes from any territory. No evidence is offered that the Constitution, the laws and the Courts are not competent to protect personal right and private property. Hence while I would never abandon a constitutional right, especially after it had been judicially determined, I never would prematurally estimated. would prematurely raise any question to distract over a velcano. It is vain to cry peace, peace, when the country, when no voice demands it. North, there is no peace!

northern territories. As to the territory south of a certain parallel of latitude, where slave property is really profitable, and where the interests of both races seem to harmonize in this relation, I do not doubt that climate and interest, and the proximity of slave States, and the Constitution and the courts, who professes to be a sample of im contents, hear the constitution and the courts. will sustain us there in all our rights, and that we the following:
will have Southern States out of Southern soil. "The slaveholding Fellow-citizens, I propose now to offer you some reflections on another aspect of public affairs. We have been speaking of questions that concern Kentucky no more than the other States; but we may soon have to meet questions that come nearer home-fireside, hearthstone questions. I disclaim the spirit of an alarmist or a demagogue; yet, since I val of precisely two hundred and forty-eight years have been acquainted with public affairs, there never have been acquainted with public affairs, there never willing, ought, in our judgment, to be compelled to

est degree indicative of the feeling elsewhere, this power of a political organization in this country called the Republican party. I do not think that we yet fully realize in Kentucky the aims of this party, what it intends, and the probable consequences of its success in the Inited States; nor do quences of its success in the Inited States; nor do low any attempt to execute its proclaimed pur-poses. At first it seemed to limit its aims to the ex-true, I am informed that he has refused, again and dusion of slavery from the Territories; but, like sgain when called on, to disavow these sentiments all aggressive organizations, its course has been on the floor of the House; and yet with this signifi-continually onward. The rear rank of the Republican army marches up and encamps on the ground | vote of his party. occupied by the advanced guard, months before, while the advanced guard has been marching steadily.

We claim only those rights guaranteed to us by Union. Among the clearest of them are the right to the return of fugitives from labor, and the sight to live in peace with our domestic institutions, after the manner of our fathers; and it is as clear a viowith it forever. To show the spirit and purpose of this organiza- to any other property; but they hate slavery, and will

tion, I present to you a few proofs from many thousands of a kindred character. The first is a portion of the Republican platform adopted three years ago, but beyond which they have now far advanced; and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Governnent were to secure these rights to all persons unour national ferritory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of cestablishment of the Line States.

A careful scrutiny of this solution will reseal the equipment it, because of the equipment of the solution will reseal the equipment of the eq sent to allow at Accordingly, as soon as motives.

they obtain power, they will not only prohibit slavery in the Territories, but will sholly volume. ish it in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, arsenals and dockyards throughout the South- the Constitution and the Union. and internal trade, while they already announce has come for the true friends of the Union to look hat no other slave State, in any latitude, shall ever impending dangers in the face, and he best serve be added to the Union. I give you there facts with-out comment, and only beg to be assured that in my opinion they are far short of the ultimate purpose surround me, and by the warrant of the proofs I

f the controlling spirits of that organization.
Again, I read from the same platform; "Resolved. That the Constitution confers upon ongress sovereign power over the Territories the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the itive legislation hostile to the Southern Scates; imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Ter-ritories those twin relies of harbarism-polygamy

Is this the spirit of our revolutionary ancestors Is this the spirit of the Constitution? Did our fore-fathers, fresh from the revolution, and all glowing waged by man, unite to form a bound of Union which Are fifteen States of the Union, in the opinion of the rest, defiled by a crime fit to be cisaped with polyga- tect property in African slaves. my? Yet tills is the insult put upon us, and upon the memory of our ancestors and theirs, by the rampant and spurious philanthropists of these latter times it be a relic of barbarism, spreading over half the. sive jurisdiction; ody politic, can these worthy gentle

The party with this platform carried a large prity of the non-slave holding States at the last Pref a few extracts, for these utterances are the rally ered only last year at Rochester, by Mr. Seward. nillions hang, and by whose directions millions nove. That distinguished gentleman uttered the

llowing language "Our country is 4 theatrn which exhibts, in full peration two ratically different political systems. e one resting on the basis of servile or slave he other on the basis of voluntary labor of fr "The two systems are at once perceived to be inongruous. But they are more than incongruous, hey are incompatible. They never have perma ently existed together in one country, and they

DESTRUCTED AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRES "Hitherto the two systems have existed in differ ent States, but side by side, within the American Unon. This has happened because the Union is a Cor ederation of States. But in another aspect the Un ted States constitute only one nation. Increase of ry borders, together with a new and extended net work of railroad and other avenues, and intercommerce, which daily becomes more intimate. rapidly bringing the States into a higher and more perfect social limity or ognicalidation. Thus these

antagomatic systems are continually closer contact, and collision ensues. Yes, "collision ensues," and his prophecy was fulfilled in less than twelve months after it was n irrepressible conflict between opposing and enluring forces, and means that the United States lave-holding nation, or entirely a free labor natio v their farmers to the slave culture and to the pro final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders

States, the same Senator uttered the following lan guage: (I well remember the occasion and the

short time. Even there you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. The interest of Spain the Territory of Florida in 1821.

of the white race demands the ultimate emancipa
Democratic Administration of Andrew Jacks

'It is for yourselves and not for us to decide how "You may refuse to yield it now, and for a snort period, but your refusal will only animate the friends of freedom with the courage and the resolution and produce the union among among them, which alone is necessary on their part to stain the position itself significance with the immediate position is selected with the immediate position in 1859.—Exchange. itself, simultaneously with the impending overthrow of the existing Federal Administration and the constitution of a new and more independent Con-Gentlemen, is this the Constitution, this the Unio

property? How do you receive the amountement that an irrepressible condict is raging between the States which shall result in the emantipation of the Southern slaves, leaving yet only the alternative to surrender at discretion or yield to violence? It is surrender at discretion or yield to violence? It is surrender at discretion or yield to violence? It is offered by this party. It is folly to attempt to tend offered by this party. It is folly to attempt to tend

It should be the cause of congratulation to every partie that the territorial question is nearly fought out. No man of sense and observation ever supposed it at the institution would ever penetrate into Minnesota. Nebraska and other abolish slavery without infrir

property. Again we tell them, we do not recognize property in men." "For the services of the blacks from the 29th of August, 1629, up to the 4th of July, 1869, an inter-

in so much peril, or when the feelings of the people grant them their freedom, and to pay each and were so much alienated as at this hour. Certainly, every one of them at least sixty dollars cash in if the aspect of affairs at Washington is in the slight- hand." statement is mournfully true.

The danger springs from the character and purposes of a political organization in this country crops of Southern cotton. The whole book is atrothink that the masses of the Northern people at all of the whole Republican party for Speaker of the ealize the consequences which will be sure to fol- House! It is true that some of his friends say he

The nature of the issue we must finally meet i further shown by the non-action of many States. What can be clearer to an unperverted mind than the duty of every State to prevent its people from the Constitution, which is the bond of the American trespassing on the rights and property of the citirequire this between alien communities, and surely the bonds of our constitutional brotherhood shou never be weaker than the comity of nations. Yel lation of the Constitution to refuse these rights as if the instrument were torn into fragments. It is the measures to prevent the spoliation of our slave propurpose of the Republican party to abolish slavery in the United States. I know that many men of worth and ability in its ranks do not propose to press the issue to this conclusion. But they cannot of the Northern States (all Republican States, I control the party, and soon they must fall into the ranks and imbibe its spirit or sever their connection for their citizens to give any assistance in the rends tion of fugitive slaves. This is not the case in regard

trample on so much of the constitution as recognizes and guards it, The natural result of all these things is alienati discord, and finally hostife collisions. Gradually we approach the crisis, until at last the more advanced disciples begin the "irrepressible conflict" in a logi-"Resolved. That with our Republican fathers, we disciples begin the "irrepressible conflict" in a logical begin the conflict of the self-evident truth that all men are call way, and "collision ensues." The ignorant and endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty | fanatical throwing off even the forms of social and political duty, invade with violence a Southern State: and, though I am far from asserting that the great mass of the Republican party contemplated the late atrocious proceedings in Virginia, yet I assert, with der its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republi-esn fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all a profound conviction of its truth, my belief that the shing slavery in the Territories of the United States | the marked exceptions I have referred to commentby positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or ed on the act, is enough to startle every lover of his oughtey. They regret it, they deniere it, they even A careful scrutiny of this solution will reveal the condemn is, because it was againgt law, and the fact that the Republican party make the doctrine stand for the law. These are the honeyed and qua

> yolume, but I forbear. You need not be told that I have not presented them in a spirit of disloyalty to have presented, and of many others which are easi-To introduce the doctrine of negro country in

all territory now in the Union, or which may her after he acquired ;
To prevent the admission, in any another slaveholding State; To repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and practically refuse to obey the Constitution on that subject; To refuse to prevent or punish, by State neticognized and in many respects protected in most the apoliation of slave property; but, on the contraobey the laws of the Union, in so far as they pr To abolish slavery in the District of Columbia:

American politics, and to make it the ground of pos

To abolish it in the forts, arsennia, dock-yards, and ody politic, can these worthy gentlemen doless in astick to their own conciences than labor to extirevery mode of political action, and by every form And, finally, by the Executive, by Congress, b the postal service, the press, and all other accessit nodes, to agitate without ceasing, until the Southern

is ration of its representative men in all parts of the Northern States, going infinitely further than anything I have read. To show the ultimate purposes compelled to surrender ignominiously, and emaneiof the Republican party I quote its policy as shad-owed forth by its most eminent leader. Do not weary

Hence, I repeat that the spirit and purposes of the party are atterly at war with the Constitut ng cries of millions of men. I hold in my hand a speech | the great objects for which it was formed. If that a Senator from New York, who is to-day the most | ted in any of its vital provisions, what hope have w for our institutions and liberties? Broken in on

umph of these principles would subvert Southern society, and desolate one of the fairest regions America; while, in the end, it would be equally dis astrous to all parts of the Union. The Republican masses do not realise the netual condition of things nor the convulsions that may ensue. Pernaps over the leaders do not, for they length deristicity at our be ernsummated. Resistance in some form is inev itable. Some members of the Confederacy may organization. Kentucky, while a single ray of hope penetrates the thick darkness, will resist under the stitution and within the Union. Resistance, I from an insulting or arrogant spirit, but from the simple instinct of self-defense. It is idle to sup-

repeat, is certain. pose that we will surrender our dearest interests without a struggle from the apprehension of failure. Those who think so have read history to little pur pose. There is no example in any age of a spin people who have been deterred from defending their tation for the sound scholarship and c their country against Phillip of Macedon. The re-sult had been tatal to Athens. He defended himself by the memories of those who died at Platea, at Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the public monuments. He stirred their intimates to the citizens of Nashville and vicinity and then an appeal so noble and so true, the dead body Athenian liberty for an instant sprang upon its feet their master, Alexander, those degenerate Greeks touched with some portion of their ancestral cour-

What the Democrate Have Bone. try. Under the Administration of Washington the States and one free State into the Union. These Thomas Jefferson received Ohio into the Union in 1802, and purchased Louisians of France in 1804. The acquisition of Louisians gave us Territory for more States than were in our original confederacy.

All the above are from Bliss far. and what was scarcely less valuable, gave us co In another part of the same opinion, the Supreme Coart points out the duty of the judicial department in its proper sphere—to maintain the constitutional rights of the citizen in his person and property. In Arizona, in Central America, and even in Cultar in Court of the Coart o Arizona, in Central America, and even in Cuta.

"You may, indeed, get a start under or near the projecs, and seem safe for a time, but it will be only into the Union in 1817. Illinois in 1818, Alabama 1818. Maine in 1820, Missouri in 1821, and purch of the white race demands the plumate emancipation of all men. Whether that consumination be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be harried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide. "The white man needs this continent to labor upon. His best is clear, his arm is atrong, and his necessities are fixed."

Democratic flows Michigan and Argansas, in mitted into the Union Michigan and Argansas, in mited into the Union Michigan and Argansa Democratic Administration of Andrew Jackson occupied the Presidential chair, but a Domocratic Congress did the work of admission. Under the Democratic Administration of Goneral Pierce, the long and through what further mortifications and disasters the contest shall be protracted, before free-Territory of Arizona was purchased. James Buchanan, our Chief Executive at this

> NELSON & BICHMOND. WIRE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. DARTICULAR attention given to order sent to their Ware house, 81 John St. N Y. which will be filled promptly, and have specif Dispatch Circulars faralabed, giving aissount from List, or not prices at Lewest Market Rapes.
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> Termins, spin Months' Note, payable at Bank, with current rate of Exchange on New York, or 5 per cent of for cash.
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> Wire Mill. Spin street, Warshouse of John St. New York.

SQUETIS LABYIS BOOK FOR AUGUST. GOBEY'S LABY'S BOOK POR AUGUST. PETERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST. PETERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST, KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE for August. KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE for August JUST RECEIVED EY

> JOHN YORK & CO. No. 28 Union Street

A Democratic Campaign Song. dir, " ald Lang Sym." Come sally round the Nation's flag,
And catch the Nation's song,
Ring forth our party battle cry,
in chorus loud and lung,
"For Brookinging and Land, my boys,"
O're valley, hill and plain,
The my now school through the land,
"For Breokingings and I ame!"

We fight, 'the true, a mighty host, A host of every hom?

Int truth and right will nerve us on,
And bear us bravely through.
For Breckinsidge and Lane, my boys.
In forum and in field,
Have net and vanquished better free—
To these they'll never yield.

O'er Buena Vista's blood stained soit—
O'er Mexico's domain—
Vame spread her scroll—there, high inscribed,
Etanif Brooksvridge and Lame,
Brave tracking do that and the services
Who led 'mid shot and shift,
and callantly som wickney.

Our flag floats proudly on the breeze,

we Brecking sige and Lane, my hoys, Will yield that banner, never, hir stat wart arms will bear is up Will hand and heart shall sever,

The Ringland's granise hills
The Ringland's granise hills
The Ringland's granise hills
The gran Wiltin-the Sunny SouthThis grant horous fills
I yet Renkinridge and Lane," my boys,
Let which and song now ring :
emocray's two house sons
Great whory will being.

With trailers to our fathers' cause.
For which they fought and diedwith those deploy "equal right,"
We came se allied.
Though party hation we deplore.
No irecture type we feel
For those who tample on the head.
Our fathers' stood did smi.

Then shout for Bookinridge and Lane-

Hark ! hear the Eagle is he sweeps

Through younger axon aky,
Bersam out, in tones of velouty,
Our glorious battle or,
"For Breckinging and Law, my boys,"
And bill and dale again
Catch up the othe, and repeth"For Breckinging and lame;"

NEW MAGAZINES.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JULY

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE for July.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Come join the railying cry.

"The Constitution—Equal Eights"—
By these we live or die.
No Northern prayer we Sauthern wrongs,
No sectional discost—
We'll drive all discost—
Make traitors life the dust.

The fullying cry is heard afar,

Its motio waves on high—
The Constitution and the Lawy—
By these we live or dis."

No. 9 College Street, No. NASHVILLE TENN. A LWAYS keep a well mlested Stock of they provide mour floor of business, more especially PINE COGNAC.

United Vineyard Proprietor's Co. Cognac. Fine Old "Sazerac" Cogunc. "Vallantin" Cognac. Old London Duck Cognac, &c To which we would call the particular attention of connelseur, and those who want a pure article of Secondy for motical parand those who want a pure article of Brindy for me power. Our brance of Champagun are very

Our Sherries and Madeirus are menopolicable is quality and flavor. We have "Hormony," "Duff Gorden Gold," Fine Table Sherry, Errorn and Golden Sherry, Six-as Sur Sherry, do. We always keep a large stock of Pure Hobertoon County

Fine Old Bourbon, Rye and Irich Phothes. Fore Holland Gin; South and English Alex London Forcer, and Gainness' cel-simated extra Dublin Brown Stout. Our patrons have I wo Blunderd Thoumand Clarary to select from—from the sheap Garman and first states Domestic to the very choicest Havanas.

Gunpowder, Imperial and

Young Hyson Teas.

BELL JOHNSON & TREAMON, COREY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR AUGUST. ENIOKERBOCKER MAGAZINE to August. ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST. WAVERLY MAGAZINE for July 20.

JUST RECEIVED BY F. HAGAN, Wheat Bran. 8500 BUSHELS Wheat Brac, just received on com-

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN J. CLERY, of Philadelphia. Pa. He was ind heard from in the sucamer of F51, to Washington, B. C. is a hatter by trade; served on board the brig Perry, during the Mexican War, ander the name of John L. Wilson; also on the Frandywine unity same same. Any information will be thankfully accepted by addressing his brother, F. B. CLERY. Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 16-dlauder

Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. A Splendid Chance for Showmen.

and a great bargain may be looked for. Terms cash, july 17-1d Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

ree stone springs, and fenging good. It was the springs and fenging. Terms liberal. Mount Pleasant, Term. July 17-16.

Extra Inducement Sale. Purniture, Planes, Matranes, Etc., Etc. HARDY BROTHERS, Actioneers. N SATURDAY MORNING, 21st July, 1860, at 10 o'clock

(Spring Lounger, etc., co., so, delivery of goods., sor Sale... Powter in the hand on delivery of goods... HARDY BROTHERS., Apolionomy & Gen'l Ag'ts. 42 Public Square. Chancery Sale.

Foreign and Domestic Winesand Liquors. HARDY BROTHEBS, Auctioneers. N Thursday acording 19th July, at 100 clock we will self for hazount of John E. Gleaves, C. & M. Chancery Court at Nashville, and in pursuance of an order of said Court in the case of S N. Pike & Co., and others vs. R. Chattaux & Co., an ac July 15 Auctioneers and Gen'l Agrate, 42 Public Fquar

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE, Wednesday Morning, July 18th, at 9% o'clock, BENJ. F. SHIELDS & COMPANY. Will self without reserve for costs, no invoice of prime Rio Codee, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Raisins, fire Cigars, Liquors, etc. etc. 27 cases Cablert Champaigne Wices-quarta and punts, 25 baskets assorted Brands, ditto. To which we call the attention of families.

LIBERAL TIME SALE Distress Goods!

July 17th, convicating at 0 o'clock, a large invoice of Dry Grods, fine R ady Made Clothing, Shoes, Boots and Brogams Variety Goods, &c. &c. The goods are of the best quality. Now the time for bargains. Call and aramize the goods immediately, joly 12 TRABUE & LUCUS. FRANKLIN COLLEGE:

people who have been deterred from defending their vital rights upon such ignoble grounds. I gemember, when a boy, reading the oration of Demosthe nes for the crown, on an occasion when his accuser going behind the forms of the proceedings, arraigns ed him as the author of the public misterines, because he had aroused the Greeks to a last struggle for cause he had aroused the Greeks to a last struggle for the charges are very moterate, and fally within the reach of all of sufficient energy to be effected. PROFESSIONAL CARD.

Orieans become marts for legitimate merchandize alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massult is such as God gives to each." Re-animated by Except on Weinestar, 11th trains sach a professional entage meet oails him from the city.

At Maintyllux has had experience of twenty years in the management of all forms of Pulmanory Diseases, and can refer with pleasure, as to his professional intercourse and saill, to many persons in Tennesses, among whom he is sindly permitted to mention the names of Judge Hidley, of Jefferson; Gen. J. Maticok, of Lectust Hill; Judge Brien, of Madvalle; Col. J. C. Gulld and W. H. Blackmore, Eq., of Gallatin.

In the treatment of these diseases, Dr. Marvilla smalls himself of all the means which modern science and recent discoveries have put while the power of the Physicians, and which are fast superswing the old plan of Stopach treatment.

Further information on this suffect can be obtained in a treatise on "Topical Medication in Pulmonary Diseases," published to or "Topical Medication in Pulmonary Diseases," published to the contract of the

Will have for sale at five cents a paper, or fifty cents a Laing's Ruta Baya Turnip; Skiraing's Kuta Baya do. MACKENZIE & MINCHIN. Wholesome Bread! THE WHAT CHEER YEAST CARES make the sweetestand

Cholera, Dysentery and Flux! THE GRAFENBERG DYSENTERY SYR-UP to the lest medicine to the world for disorders of the UP is the best medicine in the world for disorders of the bowels. See certificates from the Roard of Health of New York and enquire of any of the citizens of Nashville, most of whom have need it. STRENGTHENING TONIC, for all who suffer from the heat, from debility, field gestion, want of appailts, nervous chilages. THE REALTH BITTERS, only Sounts spaper.
THE RE Brownsville Lots for Sale.

W B offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a number of desirable building lots in Brownstille, from 216 to 3 miles
from Mathville, frontling on the Gallatin and Po-ter Pines, ourtaining from four to ten sires each, soil and neighboused upsurpassed; a number of lots limbered. We will also self-from 50
is 100 arres in a body if desired. The rapid growth of Edgefield
will uncle on chance ware faiglify the value of the Brownsville
lots. It you wish good property in a good neighborhood, don't
fall to examine the Brownsville lots.

J. & R. W. BROWN,

july2-2m APPLETON'S NEW HAILHOAD GUIDE FOR JULY 1-60, JUST RECEIVED BY F. HAGAN, 44 College street. 850 Reward.

Spolen from my stable in the neighborhands of Columbia, on the night of the 20th of May lest; a fine Elinek. Mare, about fitten hamis high, highly fermed and well muscled, heavy mane and tail, we house any white, except perhaps, a white spot from saldie mark. Her cars are long and pointed; her limits clean and feet railiner entail but well shaped, she is a fine nover mader the saidie, wal a remarkately had, patent and took, and works kindly in a boary or any where. The thof rade of a fine black Spanish medils. He was tracked some miles in the direction of Fartiferille or Winghester. I will pay the above reward for the derivery of the mare at my residence, and ode hundred delians for the aster-themsion and conviction of the uniter.

A. Cheatham & Bro., IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

Of Old Vintages and well established Britishs. Amongst which a

those who was of Christian of C

WHISKY,

TOBACCOS,

Is very extensive, and cannot be excelled in quality. We can give very great inducements to the trade in this spicete, as we have made such arrangements that we purchase from the manufacturer direct, and so avoid the extra manufacture and argued by the Ealthmore market. Our fine Founcies, Royale and Royale and Though and Ping Tobaccos are from the best manufacturers in Virginia. We have also good and common Tobaccos of our own State. Amongst our miscellaneous articles we would eath attention to a good selection of fine

rig and Powchong Teas; Pickles, Preserves, Oyahres, Small Tolacco and many other articles.

[P To all of which, we would call the supecial admitive and nyile the inspection of the trule, and assure them we can offer many beducensents not to be found elsewhere. ARCHER CHHATHAM & BROTHER.

A Lot of very fine Havana BELL SEGARS

BELL PIPES superior affiche, with an inquoicus fature for extracting the oil and purifying the smoke of Tubecto. Just received at J. W. LANGLEY'S.

PLAGS! FEAGS!! PLAGS!!! DECOUATIONS OF ALL KINDS. For the Fourth of July, Political and other end LUCK,

Is now prepared to furnish the shore in any quantity, whole are retail. Also, Fire-Works of all kinds. fact that the Republican party make the doctors of negree equality a portion of their political creed—and intend to develop this idea wherever the Fedam intend to develop this idea wherever the Fedam intend to develop this idea wherever the Fedam act of treason, murder and rapine combinately according to the Roman and by a forest form a distance premptly attended to the sound of the Roman will sell at public ale, at their auction as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they as if afraid that their robukes were too severe, they are the first of the sound of the Roman and the seven political creation that their robukes were too severe, they are the first of the sound of the Roman and the seven political creation that their sounds are the first of the sound of the seven political creation that their robukes were too severe, they are the first of the sound of the sou A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

WELL IMPROVED AND VERY VALUABLE A Beautiful Grove of Ferest Trees. The kitchen, weak room and ment house we also of bried

containing from the beauty timbered.

These lands are well adapted to particular being near the city and of free soil, clear of rock. Postemion given at any time of vorterms apply to the undersigned on the primines, or at 32 March 1988. Nashville, June 12, '80 der Hemorrhoids, Piles, Fistula, &c. D. J. A. GLOPTON, of Huntsville, Alabama, treats with perfect success, with or without the knife, Piles, Fistula, Tumors, &c.

a treated many of the most respectable Physicians of the Governors, U. S. Sesators and Legislators, and failure Land for Sale.

About one half of the land is in timber, the balance in only "Custom Work,"

FRANK Broadway Mills in a short time will be prepared by Dividend Notice. T the July meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wash ville Gas Light Company, a dividend of five new cant it was ordered to be paid to the Stockholders on and after lines. FAMES II. KENDRICK.

EDWARDS, HARRIS & CO., (SUCCESSIONS TO EDWARDS, OCCUPANOS & CO.)

Kingston Springs,

ÆTNA COAL. Reduced Prices!

LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INSCRANCE May be obtained on the usual terms in the Bluff City Insurance Company. MEMPHIS, THUNESSEE. A HOME Institution, he assets being all hope in the State. H. K. & P. P. PECK, Agenta, Concused Buldings, Nashville, Tenn.

Furnishing Goods. OUR stock of Pull Horam Shirts is again complete; for cool new and comfort we commend them as tesing perticularly purceptials in the present but senson. I we have also a small for Pull Horam Shirts, together with an endiess variety of plain. er styles. We have also received another lot of hundsome Nack Two, Gloves, Handsomehiefs, Decading listes, Surpenders, &c. &c. Also a re supply of seasonable Underweat. Cult and see one goods. We are determined to dispose of themset ree how figures, being anxious to reduce our story. A. St. McGLLL. 1200 SALLERY EOM ALL WHEN SEND ADDRESS.

The lift parameter of the second secon 1900 SALARY FOR ALL WHO SEND

TRESEN COUNTERNMENT TO BE BURNET BURNETS BURNETS MENTS BURNETS MENTS BURNETS B Immense Saving of Labor. SCHASE immediately one of 61 W. Pourcear's Watella-It is washing for the largest family. This is the col-machine of the kind aver invented, the easy Washing

chine in the early which wire supply the real wants of the pro-ply. Price \$10. Handy SROTMERS. unel o | tf Esle Agents, \$2 Public Square. Apple Brandy, 16 Years Old. W. I. have a small lat of Apple Brandy from North Caro-lina, mid to be 18 Years Olds which we believe to spirity page, and as represented. A tap, in Bend, a Cask of James Heanismy Brandy, (Vintage 1969.) which we think will ruit the must fasticlious palate. -12 RATES NO.

After, a lot of Chuico Whishlesin stere since 1837, and which dely competition LUBERVETT & SMITH, mayor Wedim Nos 10 and 13 South Market street. COUNTY COURT SALE. Alexander Thomas and wife as Mary Harrison and others.

Alexander Thomas and wife as Mary Harrison and others.

Alexander Thomas and wife as Mary Harrison and others.

By presence of a decree of the County Court of Davidson country. June 9, '60-dates'm

By J. PILLOW.

Manry Country, June 9, '60-dates'm

Prime Flooring.

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Terms. --Side will be required in cash, and for the balances a credit of review needs will be given, and a note well endorsed payable in bank, required.

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P. R. CHEATEAN,

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